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ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN, U. S. VOLS.

Late Colonel 56th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry

AT THE DEDICATION OF THE REGIMENTAL MEMORIAL ERECTED UPON
THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG, BY THE THE LIBERILITY OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1889.

A D D R E S S

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J. WILLIAM HOFMANN, U. S. VOLS.

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PHILADELPHIA:

A. W. AUNER, PRINTER, TENTH & RACE STREETS.

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W. L. 23 Apr. 1863

Surviving Comrades of the 56th Regiment Pennsylvania

Veteran Volunteers—I greet you

We are assembled to-day, to dedicate the memorial erected by the liberality of our great commonwealth in appreciation of your services upon this field. The memorial marks the ground whereon you stood, twenty-five years ago, as the representative of her Infantry regiments, at the opening of the great battle which here took place. One of the long series of battles fought during the great struggle for the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, and its beneficent government, under which its people had made such rapid and unprecedented progress in all that tends to the elevation and happiness of man. In fact a struggle the most momentous and far reaching in its character and in its results, of any that ever devolved upon man to determine. A struggle during which the patriotism and devotion of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the cause of liberty and human freedom, was voiced in her contributions of treasure, and the lives and services of her sons.

Owing to her geographical position at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—having six states upon her right, and six upon her left, Pennsylvania was accorded the honorary title of the “Keystone State” of the Federal Arch. And, although no longer, geographically, the centre of the Arch, which for many years has spanned the Continent from ocean to ocean, yet when the Grand Arch was trembling, trembling under the measured tramp of a mighty host organized and marshalled for its destruction; then the grand old Commonwealth proved worthy of the mission implied by her title.

The memorial marks the ground whereon you stood, on the morning of July 1st, 1863, 'ere the sun had reached the meridian. It stands within forty miles of the Capital of our State, to which point you came from its most distant parts in response to the

call of the President of the United States for volunteers, for three years service in the field, in defence of our Country's flag. There, in Camp Curtin—so named in honor of the patriotic, zealous and efficient War Governor—you were organized into a regiment, and instructed in the duties of the soldier. Thus the regiment was pre-eminently a state organization, and as a unit, was without any local ties, a fitting circumstance to precede its distinguished services upon this memorable field. And no less was it pre-eminently, a volunteer organization.

On the morning of March 8th, 1862, the regiment, under command of Colonel S. A. Meredith, moved from Camp Curtin with nearly eight hundred officers and men destined for the Army of the Potomac, then at Washington. Sixteen months of active field service and the sun of that July morning shone down upon the regiment as it came upon this field with its effective force reduced to seventeen officers, two hundred and thirty-five men; and true is it also, that the regiment was back within the borders of our state, and within so short a distance from the camp of rendezvous, and that the great struggle in which it had been engaged was still undecided. If we follow the track of the regiment's march, we shall find, however, that it had already marched a great distance, that it had already crossed many fields of battle, had moved over roads covered with stifling dust, or bottomless mud, through exhausting heat, through biting cold, through rain and hail and snow, had forded rapid streams and crossed rugged mountains. The exposure incidental to these marches had brought many a stout hearted comrade to the hospital cot, to rise only after months of agonizing pain, and perhaps with health irreparably shattered, or there to end his days upon earth. Add to these cases, the long list of comrades killed and wounded in the battles, and the absent at that morning's roll call are accounted for.

Moving by rail, that factor so essential to success in modern warfare, the regiment arrived at Washington on the morning of March 9th, and encamped on Kalorama Heights. Then moved to Fort Albany, west of the Potomac River. April 4th, it moved by boat to the "Lower Potomac" to guard government stores left there by Hooker's division, which had gone to the Peninsula. On the 24th, the regiment was carried to Aquia Landing, then the

northern terminus of the Richmond and Washington railroad. There the regiment was engaged for some time in repairing the wharf, rebuilding the railroad, cutting wood and other uncongenial duties; uncongenial, because at the time deemed to be unsoldierly duties! Long before the war had been brought to a close, it was learned that destroying and rebuilding railroads, and the general use of the pick, and the spade, and the axe, formed in fact a legitimate part of a soldier's duty. May 7th, found the regiment at the Rappahannock River, engaged in guarding the railroad back to the Potomac creek bridge. It was now assigned to the Brigade commanded by Genl. A. Doubleday, and known as the 2d Brigade, 1st Divison (King's), 1st Corps (McDowell's). On the afternoon of August 9th, the regiment joined the brigade column, crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and entered upon the march that led to Cedar Mountain, thence to the battle-fields of Rappahannock Station, to Sulphur Spring, then to Gainesville, where Captain Corman gave his life to his country; and where Col. Meredith was severely wounded, and for his gallantry here, was promoted to Brigadier General.—Then to Groveton, and to Manassas, each of these in turn claiming a sanguinary tribute from the regiment. Then recrossing the Potomac river at Washington, the march led through Frederick city and Middleton to the foot of the eastern slope of the South Mountain, about a mile north of Turner's Gap, the crest of the mountain at the time glittering with the arms of the enemy. A gallant ascent of the steep slope, in line of battle, a four hours fight, and the victory was won. Under cover of the night the enemy retreated. Early in the battle Genl. Hatch, commanding the division was wounded, and was succeeded by Genl. Doubleday, the command of the brigade then devolved upon your Lieutenant Colonel, and remained in my hands until the early part of November; the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. F. Williams. This, as an index of the severity of our losses in a campaign then extending not over five weeks; for on leaving Fredericksburg my name stood only number seven, in the order of seniority upon the brigade roster. I pause a moment in the narration, to pay a well earned tribute to two officers whom it became necessary now to detach from their company for duty upon my improvised staff, Lieut. (now Colonel) Laycock, and his friend Lieut. Sam'l Healy. Although new to the duties that now devolved upon

them, the energy, zeal and efficiency with which these were performed, confirmed my admiration for them awakened in the night battles at Gainsville and at Groveton, and which was never lessened thereafter whether, in the many changes which followed, they served in the line or on the staff. Next morning, Sept. 15th, the road was again open for the march that now led to the field, memorable in the annals of warfare, as the battle of Antietam. A battle of charges and counter-charges, but a victory so fruitful in its results! The enemy was driven back into Virginia, Maryland was saved to the Union! The intense anxiety of the people of the North for the safety of the National Capital was relieved! President Lincoln utilized the victory as a fulcrum for his pen, and sent forth the edict, one of the mightiest, most just, most humane of any issued by a ruler during historic times—the edict that expunged for all time the word slave, from our statute book. Thenceforth all who stood beneath our Country's flag stood there as freemen. Such were the results that were wrought by the victory, achieved by the valor of the Army of the Potomac upon the field of Antietam.

October 30th, found the regiment again crossing the Potomac river into Virginia, now by a ponton bridge laid at Berlin. The Army of Northern Virginia, under Genl. Lee, was retreating southward in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The Army of the Potomac, under Genl. McClennan, was pursuing in the Loudon Valley. The First Corps, under Genl. Reynolds, with our Division under Genl. Doubleday leading, was in the advance; our cavalry under Genl. Pleasonton was in front, engaged in driving the enemy's cavalry under Genl. Stuart, into the Gaps of the mountain that forms the wall dividing the two valleys. When in front of Philemont Genl. Pleasonton requested an infantry support. Our brigade was honored by being detailed for this special duty, and on the morning of November 2d, it was reported to him while in front of the town of Union, and at the time sharply engaged with the enemy. In conformity with his directions the brigade was formed in line of battle, and then advanced steadily from point to point throughout the day, and steadily the enemy was driven back. The next day the brigade held the ground that had been gained, and the cavalry aided by the First New Hampshire Battery, then forming part of the brigade, drove the enemy through Upperville into Ashby's Gap. Genl. Pleasonton,

in his note from Upperville, on the evening of November 3, informing Genl. Doubleday that he will not need the services of the brigade any further, pays a well-earned tribute to your gallantry on the preceeding day. Gratifying to the soldier as is the commendation of his commanding officer, no less so is that extorted from his enemy. Since the close of the war, a number of those who were arraigned against you in battle on that day, have placed themselves upon record, freely according you gallantry and success in your several attacks upon them.

Rejoining the division at Rectortown on the evening of the 5th, the march led to Warrenton, where Genl. McClellan was relieved, and Genl. Burnside was placed in command of the army. Then the march led back to Aquia Landing. Then to the battle-field of Fredericksburg; and after the sanguinary repulse the army met with on the right—to the winter's camp, near Belle Plain on the Potomac river, where it rested till the close of April. During the battle of Fredericksburg the division, under Genl. Doubleday was in line along the Bowling Green road, on the left of the army, ready to advance. When the army withdrew on the night of the 15th December, although you were not the extreme left, you had gained the confidence of General Reynolds so fully, that by his direct order, you were detailed to cover the withdrawing of the troops from that part of the field, and were the last regiment to leave it.

The only incident of special note during the camp life that now followed being that known, and vividly remembered by those who participated, as the "mud march," and another change in commanding officers; Genl. Hooker assuming command of the army, Genl. Wadsworth that of the division and Genl. Cutler that of the brigade. Then followed the second Fredericksburg. Then Chancellorsville, with humiliating and depressing results. Then the regiment rested again in camp for a few weeks, now near the Fitzhugh house on the left bank of the Rappahannock, a few miles below Fredericksburg.

Late on the afternoon of June 7th, the regiment entered upon the Gettysburg campaign; again honored by special detail. Some days previous our cavalry had gone a reconnoissance in force in the direction of Culpepper. An infantry force was now sent to its support. The Sixth Corps and the ~~Seventh~~ *Eleventh* Corps each furnished a brigade. The First Corps furnishing a provi-

sional brigade, consisting of the Fifty-sixth Penna. and the Seventh Regiment and two companies of the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. The whole of the infantry assembled, about midnight, at Hartwood Church, under command of Genl. Russell of the Sixth Corps. On the morning of the 8th the detail from the First Corps moved to Kelley's Ford on the Rap-
pahannock river, and on the morning of the 9th, when the cavalry under Genl. Gregg had crossed, forded the river and moved to near Brandy Station. At noon the 56th was detached, and moved to Beverly Ford, where it covered the recrossing of a part of our cavalry. The regiment recrossing at dark, and being the last of our troops to recross at that point. On the 13th the regiment rejoined the brigade at Bealton, the whole division having arrived there. Then the march led to Centreville, then to near Leesburg.

The army under Genl. Lee having again crossed the Potomac, was now moving on Harrisburg, via. the Cumberland Valley.

The army of the Potomac pursued, the First Corps crossed the river, over a ponton bridge laid at the mouth of Goose Creek, on the 25th, then moved via. Jefferson, the Catoctin Mountain and Middleton, to Frederick City. Genl. Hooker having asked to be relieved from the command of the army, Genl. Meade, then commanding the Fifth Corps, was assigned to the command and entered upon his new duties by issuing the following modestly-worded, soldierly and effective order:

"By direction of the President of the United States I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigue and sacrifices we may be called on to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements, but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust that has been confided to me."

Signed, GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

On the 29th our brigade was detailed for duty as the rear-guard of the Corps. The regiment—which had been on picket duty during the night under Lt. Col. Osborne, as gallant an officer

as ever drew sword, and as efficient as he was gallant—came in about 5 A. M., and was soon formed in column ready for the march. But a long wagon train was passing, and there was a long tedious delay; it was after 9 A. M. when the column was put in motion, and then kept in rapid motion, with but two short rests, until after midnight; when it went into bivouac near the southern end of Emmittsburg. At a very early hour on the 30th it was in line of battle in front of the town, and at noon went into bivouac on the south bank of Marsh Creek, near where it crossed by the bridge on the Emmittsburg-Gettysburg Pike. During the afternoon there was the usual bi-monthly muster for pay, then a formation in line of battle to resist an apprehended attack by the enemy, then came Tattoo, with its roll call. How many brave comrades answered that roll call "Here" for the last time! Then came "Taps," and the regiment slept, slept all the more soundly because of the brief, early broken rest of the previous night; and all unconscious of the momentous events that the morrow had in store for it.

On the morning of July 1st, the brigade moved out at about 8 o'clock, crossed the creek by the bridge on the pike, and moved on Gettysburg, distant about four miles. The 76th New York led the brigade, the 56th Penna. followed, and was itself followed by the 147th N. Y., 95th N. Y., and the 14th Brooklyn. The 7th Indiana was detailed for special duty. In rear of the brigade followed Hall's Battery. In front of the brigade rode Genl. Cutler and Staff, in front of him, Genl. Wadsworth and staff, in the advance rode Genl. Reynolds and staff. At the farm, now known historically as the Codori farm, the column left the pike, inclined to the left and crossed the Seminary Ridge near the seminary building, descended into the swale in front of it; then the 76th, 56th and 147th were moved north across the Gettysburg-Chambersburg pike, and beyond the railroad grading, and were then formed in line of battle near the gentle elevation upon which you now stand. The regiment was then moved forward a short distance. As the horizon opened, a line of battle was seen approaching to the right and front, Genl. Cutler being in your immediate rear, having decided that the line was a line of the enemy, you received the command to aim to the "right oblique," and then the command to "Fire," when you delivered opening fire of the Infantry, in the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg. Thus the honor

of having delivered the opening fire of the Infantry, belongs to no individual officer or man, but to the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers as a unit. And it is doing you but simple justice to state, as an indication of the coolness and steadiness of the officers and men under the exciting circumstances, that a more solid volley, "By Battalion," has seldom been heard. Genl. Cutler, a few months afterwards, deemed the event so well worthy of note, that he wrote to Gov. Curtin, setting forth the fact that it was the 56th Penna. Vols., that opened the battle, and requested him to have it so recorded in the Archives of the Commonwealth as an act of justice to the regiment. And so it has been done, and so it now appears to your honor, in the enduring bronze memorial now before you. The event can not be relegated to the chapter of accidents. You were not the leading regiment that morning, the result was owing in fact to long persistent efforts, to cheerful compliance with all orders, many involving great sacrifice of personal comforts. Comrades, this it was, constant cheerful obedience to all orders, that enabled you to give prompt response to commands when the instant for action arrived; and it has therefore, been deemed proper that the event should be, as stated, so recorded in the enduring bronze: together with the long list of battles before and since the battle of Gettysburg in which the regiment bore an honorable part. There is also recorded in the bronze the fact that the regiment re-enlisted and became a veteran regiment serving until the close of the war.

The severe losses sustained on this ground by the three regiments, caused Genl. Wadsworth to order them to retire for a time. Genl. Cutler then moved the 56th and the 76th to the railroad embankment east of the Seminary Ridge; but when they were rejoined there by the 147th, which had not received the order at once, by reason of Col. Miller being wounded, and had held on to its ground heroically, as the other two regiments had done until the order was received—the three regiments were at once moved forward and again occupied their original ground. In the meantime, the 14th Brooklyn and the 95th N. Y., which had been detached after having crossed the Seminary Ridge, and sent westward, under Col. Fowler, to support Hall's Battery which went into position near the McPherson barn—being joined by the 6th Wisconsin under Lt. Col Daws, of the First Brigade, that had now arrived upon the field—had captured a large num-

ber of the enemy who had taken shelter in the railroad cut upon their approach. The First Brigade, upon its arrival, charged into the woods, south of the pike, and met with a brilliant success, capturing a general officer and a large part of his brigade. It is deserving of note, to state, that in this first onset with the enemy, Wadsworth's division, which consisted of only the two brigades, and also the division of Heth's with which it was then engaged, both lost a greater percentage, in killed and wounded than was sustained by the column of the enemy that made the charge on the afternoon of the third day of the battle, and which has commanded so much attention as a grand exhibition of valor. Early in this onset an irreparable loss had befallen us, the army and the country! Genl. Reynolds, then commanding the First, the Third, and the Eleventh Corps, constituting the left wing of the army, had fallen. Among those of the regiment who had fallen, was Lieut. Gordon, who had earned his commission by brave and faithful service in the ranks. Genl. Doubleday, our former brigade and division commander, now commanding the corps, directed the movements after the fall of Reynolds. Subsequently Genl. Howard arrived, and by virtue of seniority, assumed command of the left wing of the army. A lull in the battle now followed. It lasted for over an hour. Additional forces of the enemy came from Cashtown on the west, from Carlisle on the north, and from York on the east. The second and the third divisions of our corps also arrived, and later, the Eleventh Corps.

The three right regiments of Cutler's were now moved to the north end of the wood on Seminary Ridge, in front of which was a field of grain, in full ear, here they became immediately engaged with Iverson's brigade of Rhode's division, they were now soon joined by the 14th and 95th, and then supported on the right by Baxter's brigade of Robinson's division of our Corps, and by joint action, a large part of what was then left of Iverson's brigade was then captured. The ammunition of Cutler's brigade was now expended, and it was relieved by Paul's brigade and moved to the east slope of the ridge, but while here, it was enfiladed by a battery that the enemy had placed in position on Oak Hill. The extreme right of our Corps was at this time, gallantly held by the 90th Penna. of Baxter's brigade. The Eleventh Corps was then formed nearly at right angles with the general direction of our corps; but an opening was left on our right, and into

this the enemy penetrated, and our line then became untenable. Then came the order to retire, but it came late, so that while passing through the thronged streets of the town the brigade lost heavily by capture. It reformed in the Cemetery, and was there rejoined by the 7th Indiana. But that regiment was at once sent to Culp's Hill, by order of Genl. Hancock, who had been sent forward by Genl. Meade to assume command of all the forces then present; there that regiment, under Col. Grover, rendered invaluable services, in capturing a scouting party, or rather a part of it, for some escaped and the report which these made influenced Genl. Ewell in postponing the attack on the Hill which he had proposed to make that evening, until next day. Never was delay more fatal! A short time sufficed to reinforce the thin line of the 7th by the remnant left of Wadsworth's division, and then came shortly, a division of the Twelfth Corps, having upon its battle flag a silver star. And when Ewell's corps made the attack on the following evening, you had the honor of aiding in inflicting the sanguinary repulse that it then met with. During the afternoon of that day the enemy had made a vigorous and persistent attack on the left of our lines then resting far out in front of the Round Tops; and at first gained some ground; pressing our troops back to the general line; but there, they met with a sanguinary repulse. On the afternoon of the third day of the battle, the enemy opened a cannonade from his guns stationed along the Seminary Ridge, and directed against our troops holding the Cemetery Ridge, hoping to shake the morale of our troops, then penetrate there and cut our army in two! The cannonade lasted for two hours, during which the very hills seemed to be shaken by the roar of the two hundred guns that were brought into action. But the cannonade failed in its object; the morale of our troops remained unshaken, as the enemy discovered, when, allowing his overheated guns to cool, he launched forth that great column of Infantry in which he had placed his last hopes for success, and he saw that great column torn, broken and shattered to pieces. Thus upon its left, upon its right, and at the centre, the army had in turn been attacked; and at the left, at the right and at the centre, it had inflicted a sanguinary repulse upon the assailant, and had thus proved itself worthy of the confidence that was reposed in it by its new commander, the illustrious Meade.

Late on the afternoon of this day, the 56th, 7th, and the 95th, were detached from the brigade and moved to the foot of the eastern slope of Cemetery Ridge, to support the batteries upon the crest, and within the Cemetery grounds, and remained in support of the these during the night. Next morning (July 4th); the 56th and the 7th were moved through the town to the north-east angle, with the view of bringing in the wounded that might be found on the field in that direction; but after some delay after having arrived at that point, the movement was suspended, and the two regiments rejoined the brigade then still upon Culp's Hill.

On the morning of the 5th, the brigade moved to the western slope of Cemetery Ridge, and bivouaced near the ground charged over by the enemy on the afternoon of the 3d day of the battle, and remained there until the morning of the 6th. The Field Return of the regiment for that day, shows "present for duty" eleven officers, one hundred and eleven men. Of the losses, one hundred and twenty occurred on the first day of the battle. A terrible loss; but the victory was won! And the army of Northern Virginia under Genl. Lee, was again moving rapidly for the Potomac river.

Comrades, the great losses sustained on this field by the army of the Potomac, and by its adversary, would alone cause the battle of Gettysburg to rank as one of the greatest battles of the world; but beyond, are potent reasons why it will be so classed.

It culminated in defeating a great and powerful host, one of a number that had been organized and marshalled to destroy that, which in the language of the immortal Lincoln was—and let us thank Providence that it still is—"a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," it was upon this field that that great host which you had met on so many fields of battle, was defeated and turned back upon the march that thereafter ever led Southward; and although at times standing at bay, and obstinately fighting, still, ever thereafter marched Southward, until at Appomattox it finally surrendered its colors to the grand, undaunted, indestructible Army of the Potomac.

Comrades, when the grand master of the art of warfare had carried his army to the foot of the Pyramids, and was surrounded by an active, vigilant foe, desiring to animate his troops to renewed

deeds of valor in the impending battle, he turned to them, and pointing to the Pyramids, exclaimed, "Soldiers! Forty centuries are looking down upon you!" Comrades, no voice calls upon you to-day for renewed deeds of valor! Your work is done, your arms are stacked, and your battle flag, rent and torn so oft by shot and shell, is furled. Ten times forty centuries will not obliterate from the pages of the world's history, the deeds of valor which you and your comrades of the Army of the Potomac, performed on the many battle-fields whose names cluster around that of Gettysburg.

But hark! There come a voice, softly, calling to you! It comes from yonder slope where victory on high tenders the wreath of laurel. It comes from the many battle-fields that border the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the Rapidan, the North Anna, the Totopotomoy, the Chickahominy, the James, and the Appomattox rivers. It comes from the graves of comrades who fought at your side, and who, while gallantly fighting—fell. It asks a kind recognition at this hour for those who sleep in a patriot-soldier's grave! Comrades, in appreciation of their gallant deeds, in the appreciation of the sacrifice which they made, and all that these have brought to their surviving comrades and to all who dwell in the land, let us respond by embalming their memory sacredly within our hearts. And let us thank Providence, that in taking a retrospective view from this field to-day, that there comes, irresistibly, the conviction, that the great and incomputable expenditure of treasure and of life, and incidentally, the untold suffering and distress extending far beyond the lines where the hosts were contending, that the sacrifice has not been in vain; that the victory will redound to the happiness of millions who will follow us in the distant future: that already a quarter of a century has passed since the last Confederate banner disappeared from the land; that upon this very field, the survivors of the Army of the Potomac have extended, in amity, the fraternal hand to those who were their adversaries on so many fields of battle; that again the flag of the Republic, with its Union glittering with an intensified lustre, waves unchallenged and gracefully, over all the land, from the pine-crested hills of Maine southward to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the Golden Gate, the symbol of a free, and re-united people.

«EXERCISES»

— AT —

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL

— OF THE —

56TH REGIMENT

PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,

*Erected by the liberality of the Commonwealth on the ground occupied by the
Regiment when it delivered the opening fire of the Infantry in the
Battle of Gettysburg, now known as Reynolds avenue,*

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1889.

— ♦ —
PROGRAM.

- 1.—CALL TO ORDER, by Lieut. T. D. Cunningham,
President of the Regimental Association.
- 2.—PRAYER, by Rev. Dr. H. W. McKnight*,
President of Pennsylvania College.
- 3.—SINGING, "America," By the Association.
- 4.—ADDRESS, By Genl. J. W. Hofmann.
- 5.—SINGING, "Victory at Last," By the Association.
- 6.—BENEDICTION, By Rev. Dr. H. W. McKnight.

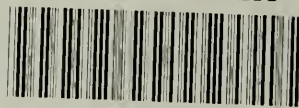
— ♦ —
The comrades will assemble at 9 A. M. September 11th, at the rooms of Corporal Skelly Post, No. 9, G. A. R., to proceed to the grounds where the memorial has been erected.

H. A. LAYCOCK,
Late Colonel of the Regiment.
Marshal.

*The Rev. Dr. H. W. McKnight having been unavoidably detained, was represented by the Rev. Philip M. Bikle, of the Pennsylvania College.



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